

WATER SECRETARY LEAGUE VOICES OPINION FOR PREPAREDNESS

(Continued from First Page.)

tempt to have organized it would have been characterized as a by-product of credulity, or, if taken seriously, as an outbreak of unreasoned fear about militarism. Even when our league was originally founded, interested motives were attributed, and it was scarcely believed that a group of honorable citizens could be found who would devote of their time, of their money and of their energy to the advocacy of a comprehensive program of military preparation. Yet within a few months the President of the United States himself has declared to Congress in no uncertain words the need for military and naval preparedness.

"By way of making the country ready to assert some part of its real power promptly and upon a large scale should occasion arise."

"The United States stands today as defenseless amidst a world of war and did two years ago, when dreams of universal peace through arbitration were regarded as actualities about to usher in a veritable millennium."

"Not only is there still no agreement upon one clear and definite program which may promptly be enacted into law, but throughout the length and breadth of the land there is deep-seated and wide-spread opposition to any increase in our armament. The work of moral and intellectual preparedness is still in its infancy."

"The lessons of the European war have not been learned as well as we widely as we should believe, and the attitude of many popular leaders, in and out of Congress, seems to warn that inherent antagonistic policies and philosophies cannot be changed in a few months."

"Dormant, But Not Dead."

"Yet time presses. The United States, alone among great nations, is at peace although at its very doors its citizens are ruthlessly killed on land as they have been for some time past upon the high seas. The American public may not remain indefinitely satisfied with acquiescence in the present diplomatic and military situation, and the time may come when American rights will have to be asserted. American common sense and the sense of the moment of national solidarity may be dormant, but are surely not dead."

"The appeal to Washington, unlike the appeal to Rome of ancient days, no longer stays the barbarian hand. An appeal can no longer claim the protection of international law, but his life of late, alas, has scarcely enjoyed consideration accorded to that of the turkey-buzzard in the land to the south of us, nor the gentle gull on the bay of nations. Well may he appeal to the law of nations, but to what avail?"

"The sack and destruction of Belgium, sacrosanct from the standpoint of international law and buttressed by every guarantee that human conventions can give, has disposed of the facile and comforting belief in the effectiveness of public law."

"Central rights become a mere name when neutral nations cannot or will not combine to maintain them, and the voice of an unarmed, timid, hesitant United States is of little weight in the world of public opinion. Thus the querulous protest of Persia."

"The balance of power in Europe may appear not to have concerned us, but, nevertheless, it has protected us for a hundred years. What a havoc it would among the nations of Europe have so far kept the equilibrium that none had time for aggression against the American continent."

"Would Imperil Security."

"A destruction of this balance of power, a distinctive hegemony on the part of any European nation, would at once endanger our claims under the Monroe doctrine and immensely imperil our security. Despite our traditional neutrality and our reliance upon international law, we have a foreign policy as distinct and as definite as that of any European nation."

"The Monroe doctrine exists as an objective reality in the consciousness of our people. They realize that its subversion would subject us to the European policy of the balance of power and involve us in every European turmoil."

"The only remaining question is whether the universal training with its concomitant moral preparedness is to come or will we wait before calling upon the manhood of the nation the trial of battle and the ordeal of blood. Must we needlessly sacrifice our young men to the unpreparedness resultant from unreasoning prejudice and sordid criminal economy, will we yield to the dictates of logic, the teaching of history, the examples of our past and the great crisis of the civil war, when conscription became necessary and was finally grudgingly accorded. May it not be necessary to repeat this not over-inspiring spectacle?"

"Not Time to Mince Words."

"This is not a time to mince words," declared President McKen, in his opening address, "but to state clearly and clearly the facts so as to let the country know who are for the country first as distinguished from those who are for themselves and their own selfish advancement."

"Secretary Daniels' naval program, he said, did not go sufficiently far."

"His program is weak and insufficient for the needs of the country and it must be better and more complete. The navy he recommends will not be built under his plan till the expiration of ten years. If we need a navy at all we need it now. Any program which leaves the securing of a navy to the chance of events for ten years, when present war conditions are radically wrong and must be strengthened."

"The present congressional situation is particularly menacing," he continued, "owing to the fact that the majority leader of the House is opposed to the recommendations of the Chief Magistrate and finds support in the position taken by William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Bryan's view, according to his supporters, is based on sentiment."

"Another session of the convention will be held tonight at 8 o'clock at the Willard Hotel, at which Robert Bacon, Luke E. Wright and others will speak, and at which will be read a stirring letter from Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States, pointing out what he calls some of the country's perils."

Miss Maude Wetmore Tells of Duty of Woman Toward Campaign for Preparedness

Miss Maude Wetmore, daughter of former Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island, and chairman of the woman's department of the National Civic Federation, analyzed the woman's duty toward preparedness in an address before the convention of the National Security League at the New Willard Hotel this afternoon. She said, in part:

"The woman's section of the movement for national preparedness has within three weeks of its organization secured the support of six national and one state organization, and has chartered in charge of seven states. Within a week will have organized chairmen in fifteen states. It is to co-operate in the clearing house of the national men's organizations, where specialized expert information as to technical requirements will be at the service of the woman's department of the National Civic Federation, all of whose committees are to line up for preparedness."

"The campaign is to be educational and concern woman's duty to preparedness. A general aspect of this duty follows."

Man's Fight for Woman.

"Man has from the beginning of time fought an intermittent never-ending fight. His defense has not been of his own life—this he sacrifices freely. His defense has been primarily of woman—and her children—the home! The country is the collective home, and woman has an enlarged obligation to this greater home, and as mother, her first duty is to make war as impossible as can be. In view, however, of the unreasoned fear about militarism, she should take no chances, but must help secure adequate provision, money is too slight a thing to be weighed against the country's safety and ability to protect its citizens. Women must guard the spiritual trophies of the race, the sentiments woven into language—honor, liberty, courage, equality. These are the most precious asset of mankind, and America may be its last defender. Women must teach the young to lay down life at need for such ideals, which are more precious than life to the race."

John B. Stanchfield Urges Laws to Protect the U. S. From Menace of Espionage

John B. Stanchfield of the New York bar, in an address before the convention of the National Security League at the New Willard Hotel this afternoon on the peril of espionage, advocated a law prohibiting the publication or discussion of any facts or data concerning the national defense, except such as are expressly issued for publication by the government.

"The spy," Mr. Stanchfield said, "if he can read English, can find almost all he desires to know by a perusal of the Congressional Record alone. He recommended the establishment by the United States of a force of highly trained men whose business it shall be to spy upon spies, and to analyze the laws of the United States dealing with espionage recommended that they be made more elastic in their enforcement. Mr. Stanchfield said, in part:

Founder of Modern Espionage.

"The real founder of the system of organized spying in modern times was Frederick the Great. Under Frederick the Great the secret police became not an auxiliary of the army, but an organized, modernized, specialized force, having its own autonomy and its own chief."

"It is said, for example, that the Prussian invasion of Austria and the defeat at Sedan were planned two years in advance of the events by Stieber, the famous chief of the German secret service."

"Stieber penetrated the confines of France with an army of spies numbering in excess of 30,000. Thousands of these agents were placed at fixed posts throughout the country and were subjected to perpetual inspection and supervision by itinerant secret service agents. This myriad of spies, in size equal to an army corps, not only kept the way, but two years later, by active, though secret, co-operation, actually assisted in the successful incursion into France which resulted in the capitulation of Paris."

Aimed to Create Unrest.

"And Stieber's activities were not merely the work of an opportunist. It was an integral part of his system to attempt to undermine the industrial and financial foundations of his country's rivals—to create unrest, to foment industrial disorders and to promote class antagonisms by the common methods of political and industrial agitators."

"It is claimed that the recent epidemic of industrial strikes in France, Russia and England was fomented by paid agitators working in behalf of the German authorities. It is an established fact, moreover, that during industrial strikes in France before the war funds to stir the families of the strikers were received in large amounts from Germany. And the Agadir incident of the spring of 1911 coincided with one of the most devastating strikes Great Britain has ever known."

"Turning now to our own country, naturally, any estimate of the extent to which foreign espionage is actually carried on in our country today must be, for us laymen at least, a matter of mere conjecture."

Cites the Sane View.

"The sane view, I believe, takes a middle ground and assumes the presence here of secret service agents of the great powers, agents organized and directed toward the discovery of all important facts relating to the political, industrial, naval and military conditions of this country."

"Our system of defense against espionage must embrace three broad departments: (1) The protection of the instrumentalities and operations of the government itself, its navy, army, its forts, arsenals and navy yards, its military, naval and state secrets."

"The protection of all plants and factories not owned by the government and directly engaged in the manufacture or production for the government of munitions, arms, explosives and other articles used in the conduct of warfare."

The Protection of Agencies.

"The protection of agencies and instrumentalities the integrity of which in time of war would become of vital importance to the country. This class includes all factories, plants, mines, mills and other agencies in which any materials are or could be produced which would be necessary in time of war, such as cotton, wool, steel and steel rails, and also includes all instrumentalities for transporting troops and war materiel, and for transmitting information, such as railroads, telegraph and telephone lines and wireless apparatus."

"How, then, are we to meet the problem? By three remedies: (1) The adoption of a policy of greater secrecy in connection with matters of national defense and of greater care in the protection of national secrets; (2) the adoption and development of a system of counter-espionage; in other words, a secret service engaged as a specialty in the occupation of watching and spying upon spies; and (3) punitive legislation."

"Peace at Any Price"

Advocates Are Criticized by Dr. David Jayne Hill

Dr. David Jayne Hill, former United States ambassador at Berlin, delivered an address on "World Politics as Affecting the United States" at the convention of the National Security League at the New Willard Hotel this afternoon. He said, in part:

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vention of the National Security League at the New Willard Hotel this afternoon, in which he criticized the "peace at any price" advocates of the country, and said "it is not invasion that we have to fear most—it is our right of innocent passage and innocent commerce on a free ocean, and the invisible bulwarks of liberty and self-government on this continent that should engage our thought."

Dr. Hill's address was, in part, as follows:

"Our first thought naturally is, that it depends upon our resolute determination to avoid being drawn into war. But is true that exemption from war may be secured by a firm resolution to avoid such engagements?"

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THE COURTS.

District Supreme Court.

EQUITY DIVISION—Justice Anderson. Gardner agt. Bruce: order of publication; plaintiff's attorney, J. H. Stewart; defendant's attorney, J. A. O'Shea. January 28; plaintiff's attorney, E. H. Johnston.

DORSEY agt. Dorsey: rule returnable January 28; plaintiff's attorneys, I. R. Hitt and R. P. Evans.

ROBINSON agt. Johnson: order ratifying sale; plaintiff's attorneys, Millan & Smith; defendant's attorneys, Richardson & Shanon and Fred S. Swindle.

BROCKETT agt. Rover: decree quieting title; plaintiff's attorneys, J. A. Maedel and G. P. Williams.

IN re assignment of Isaac Miller: order to file report in bankruptcy proceedings; attorney, Mark Stearnman.

EQUITY DIVISION—Justice Gordon. Spillman agt. Spillman: decree for sale; plaintiff's attorney, George C. Gottschalk Company agt. Clasp: receiver authorized to accept offer; plaintiff's attorneys, Leon Tobin and B. Graham.

WHITFIELD agt. Whitfield: on hearing; plaintiff's attorneys, H. W. Solon, Andrew Wilson and W. J. Hughes; defendant's attorneys, D. W. O'Donoghue and Frank J. Hogan.

HENDERSON agt. Henderson: time to file transcript of record extended to January 21; plaintiff's attorneys, R. F. Downing and G. A. Berry; defendant's attorneys, George W. Drew and E. S. Key-Smith.

CIRCUIT DIVISION—Justice Gould. Carpenter agt. Harrison: verdict for plaintiff for \$15,000; plaintiff's attorney, A. C. Ginn.

SMITH agt. Allen: time to file substitute affidavit extended to January 26; plaintiff's attorneys, E. S. Bailey; defendant's attorneys, H. C. Cox.

SULLY agt. Hammond: jury respited; plaintiff's attorneys, Gittings & Chamberlin; defendant's attorneys, McKenney & Flannery and George F. Hoover.

CIRCUIT DIVISION—Justice Stafford. Biggs agt. Shoemaker: bill of exceptions submitted; plaintiff's attorney, Peyton Gordon; defendant's attorney, W. G. Johnson.

KINLEY agt. City and Suburban Railway Company: jury respited; plaintiff's attorneys, J. W. McNeill and H. H. Moss; defendant's attorney, John S. Barbour.

CRIMINAL DIVISION—Chief Justice Covington. United States agt. George B. Lockhart, gaming table; sentenced to penitentiary for eighteen months and fined \$100; sentence suspended, fine paid; attorney, F. C. Pope.

United States agt. Joseph R. McCaully, housebreaking and larceny; sentenced to penitentiary for one year for larceny; sentenced to penitentiary for five years for housebreaking; attorney, A. O'Shea.

United States agt. Susan Braxton, grand larceny; plea, not guilty; attorney, C. S. Williams.

United States agt. William Toler, murder, second degree; plea, not guilty; attorney, A. W. Scott.

United States agt. Thomas Carter, robbery; plea, not guilty; attorney, A. P. O'Connell.

United States agt. James Sneeds, joy riding; plea, not guilty; attorney, C. S. Williams.

United States agt. Leslie W. Taylor, housebreaking; plea, not guilty; attorney, Bruce Baird.

United States agt. Alauda Grant, bawdy house; recognizance \$2,000 taken, with Samuel H. Walker surety; attorney, Alfred D. Smith.

United States agt. George T. Suit, forgery; given to jury; attorney, M. F. Mangano.

DISTRICT DIVISION—Justice Siddons. In re small park; jury sworn and hearing set for March 23, 1916.

CRIMINAL DIVISION—Justice Siddons. Sanders agt. Tobin; dismissal vacated and case set for trial January 21; plaintiff's attorneys, S. H. Gley and W. C. Sullivan; defendant's attorneys, John Ridout and R. B. Dekey.

Ward agt. Gray: bill of exceptions.

submitted; plaintiff's attorney, R. H. Yeatman; defendant's attorney, B. L. Gaskins.

McLEE agt. McDearmon: judgment for return of property or in lieu \$40 without interest; plaintiff's attorney, Louis Ottenberg; defendant's attorney, J. A. O'Shea.

BARBER & ROSS agt. O'Dea: on trial; plaintiff's attorney, J. A. O'Shea; defendant's attorney, J. A. O'Shea. Lunacy hearings in afternoon.

PROBATE DIVISION—Justice McCoy. Estate of Estelle M. Gartrell: will dated December 11, 1913, filed.

Estate of Joseph M. Johnston: petition for letters of administration filed; attorney, W. A. Johnston.

Estate of Joseph R. Lamar: order for commission to issue; attorneys, McKenney & Flannery.

Estate of Eliza Sheaff: commission.

admitted to probate and letters of administration, c. t. n., granted to William H. Holloway; bond, \$4,000; attorney, W. H. Holloway.

Estate of Margaret A. Cooke: will admitted to probate and letters testamentary granted to Ella Muir; bond, \$400; attorneys, Richardson & Shreve.

Estate of Clara K. Henkle: letters of administration granted to Juliet H. Cox and Mary A. Hannay; bond, \$5,000; attorneys, Clephane & Clephane.

Estate of Frederick E. Kingman: letters of administration granted to Dan C. Kingman; bond, \$900; attorney, G. W. Knoke.

Estate of Carrie C. Griffin: will admitted to probate and letters testamentary granted to Edwin P. and H. Clifford Griffin; bond, \$500; attorneys, J. A. Maedel.

Estate of Maria B. Wood: will admitted to probate and letters testamentary granted to William H. Richardson; bond, \$500; attorney, W. H. Richardson.

Estate of E. S. Huston: will admitted to probate and letters testamentary granted to S. F. Stewart; bond, \$900; attorney, S. F. Stewart.

Estate of Jane E. Hatcliffe: petition for probate of will filed; attorney, George Francis Williams.

Estate of Clara K. Henkle: petition for letters of administration filed; attorneys, Clephane & Clephane.

Estate of Frederick E. Kingman: petition for letters of administration filed; attorney, G. W. Knoke.

In re Armistead Peter: petition for authority to invest funds; attorneys, Gordon & Gordon.

Estate of Sarah A. Bullard: petition for letters of administration filed; attorney, R. Newton Donaldson.

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